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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/693,958	10/28/2003	Hayato Nakanishi	117528	4567
25944	7590	09/20/2007	EXAMINER	
OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC P.O. BOX 19928 ALEXANDRIA, VA 22320			BODDIE, WILLIAM	
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
		2629		
		MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE
		09/20/2007		PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/693,958	NAKANISHI, HAYATO	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	William L. Boddie	2629	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-7,9-13,15 and 17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-7,9-13,15 and 17 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6/14/07.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. In an amendment dated, July 3rd, 2007, the Applicant amended claims 1-3, 5-6 and cancelled claims 8, 14 and 16. Currently claims 1-7, 9-13, 15 and 17 are pending.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed July 3rd, 2007 with regards to claims 1-7, 9-13, 15 and 17 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
3. On page 9 of the remarks, the Applicant argues that LeChevalier does not disclose that precharge lines may be shred with test lines as claimed in independent claims 1-3, 5-6. Specifically the Applicant alleges that the precharge and test signal at most share the data line upon which is connected to the column connector, 274. Applicant also argues that the column connector does not fulfill limitations requiring that the test and precharge lines be both connected to a data line and be shared. The Applicants argue that this requires that the shared portion be separate from the data line.

The Examiner must respectfully disagree. Element 274 in figure 8 of LeChevalier disclose is unmistakably electrically connected to both the precharge circuit (294) and the testing circuit (right side circuitry). This column connector, 274, is clearly a single line, which electrically connects the two circuits to the data line, which the pixel resides on. Furthermore, during precharge operation of the device the precharge signal will clear extend towards the right hand side of the column connector, in essence sending the precharge signal all along column connector 274. The same is true with regards to

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the testing signal. From this it should be clear that the column connector is shared amongst the precharge and testing circuitry.

Furthermore, it should also be noted that there appears to be no electrical difference between the wiring of the connections between the precharge / test signal circuitry and the data line of LeChevalier with that of the Applicant. In short the only difference seems to be the way the circuitry was drawn. Electrically, however, there are no more or fewer nodes in LeChevalier's connecting circuitry than the Applicants' invention.

4. In summary, LeChevalier does, in the Examiner's view, disclose sharing a line between the precharge and test circuitry and wherein that line is furthermore connected to a data line. As such, the rejection of claims 1-7, 9-13, 15 and 17 are updated to reflect the amendments, but are maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1, 3-7 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Enami et al. (US 5,892,493) in view of LeChevalier-606 (US 6,594,606) and further in view of LeChevalier-024 (US 7,050,024).

With respect to claim 1, Enami discloses, an electro-optical device (fig. 1), comprising:

a plurality of scanning lines (G₁-G_n in fig. 1);
a plurality of data lines (d_{1A}-d_{nD} in fig. 1);
a plurality of pixel circuits (24, 18 in fig. 1) including a plurality of electro-optical elements (18 in fig. 1) provided to correspond to intersections of the plurality of scanning lines and the plurality of data lines;
a data line driving circuit (40 in fig. 1) to supply a data voltage through the data line to each of the pixel circuits (col. 8, lines 48-60);
first switches (42 in fig. 1) that are part of a precharge circuit (42-46 in fig. 1) to control the supply of a precharge signal ($\pm V_1$ in fig. 1) from a precharge signal supply line (output line from switch 46 in fig. 1) connected to at least one data line of the plurality of data lines (clear from fig. 1), the precharge signal being less than a data voltage (col. 8, lines 24-33).

Enami does not expressly disclose a second set of switches for output of a detection signal to test lines, or a data line selection circuit that sets the state of the switches.

LeChevalier-606 discloses, a pre-charging display device (fig. 3) comprising:
second switches (412, 420, 414 in fig. 4) connected to at least one data line (358 in fig. 1) of a plurality of data lines (358, 368 etc. in fig. 3) to control the output of a detection signal (col. 9, lines 49-58; col. 8, lines 4-9) from the at least one data line to test lines (410, for example in fig. 4; each line connected to each column's switch); and
a data line selection circuit (428, 432 in fig. 4) to set the on or off state of switches that control the output of the detection signal (col. 9, lines 38-49);

the detection signal being used for testing whether a sufficient data voltage has been written in the pixel circuits (col. 14, line 55 – col. 15, line 11).

LeChevalier-606 and Enami are analogous art because they are both from the same field of endeavor namely precharging control circuitry for flat panel displays.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include the detection circuitry of LeChevalier-606 in the display device of Enami.

The motivation for doing so would have been for power conservation and appropriate precharge voltage application (LeChevalier-606; col. 4, lines 9-18).

Neither LeChevalier-606 nor Enami expressly disclose, wherein the test lines are shared with a precharge signal supply line.

LeChevalier-024 discloses, wherein test lines (right side of 274 in fig. 8; input of 822) are shared with a precharge signal supply line (left side of 274; output of 812 in fig. 8).

LeChevalier-024, LeChevalier-606 and Enami are analogous art because they are both from the same field of endeavor namely precharging control circuitry for flat panel displays.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to wire the circuitry of LeChevalier-606 and Enami as taught by LeChevalier-024.

The motivation for doing so would have been to reduce the amount of wiring thereby lessening manufacturing costs as well as simplifying circuitry.

With respect to claim 3, Enami discloses, an electro-optical device (fig. 1), comprising:

a plurality of scanning lines (G1-Gn in fig. 1);

a plurality of data lines (d1A-dnD in fig. 1);

a plurality of pixel circuits (24, 18 in fig. 1) including a plurality of electro-optical elements (18 in fig. 1) provided to correspond to intersections of the plurality of scanning lines and the plurality of data lines;

at least two precharge lines (lines output from switch 46 in fig. 1; there is clearly one for each data line) to supply precharge signals ($\pm V_1$ in fig. 3) to at least two data lines of the plurality of data lines;

a data line driving circuit (40 in fig. 1) to supply a data voltage through the data line to each of the pixel circuits (col. 8, lines 48-60);

first switches (42 in fig. 1) that are part of a precharge circuit (42-46 in fig. 1) to control the output of the precharge signal ($\pm V_1$ in fig. 1) from the at least two precharge lines to the at least two data lines (clear from fig. 1), each precharge signal being less than a data voltage (col. 8, lines 24-33).

Enami does not expressly disclose a second set of switches for output of a detection signal.

LeChevalier-606 discloses, a pre-charging display device (fig. 3) comprising: second switches (412, 420, 414 in fig. 4) connected to at least one data line (358 in fig. 1) of a plurality of data lines (358, 368 etc. in fig. 3) to control the output of a detection

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signal (col. 9, lines 49-58; col. 8, lines 4-9) from the at least one data line to test lines (410, for example in fig. 4); and

a data line selection circuit (428, 432 in fig. 4) to set the on or off state of switches that control the output of the detection signal (col. 9, lines 38-49);

the detection signal being used for testing whether a sufficient data voltage has been written in the pixel circuits (col. 14, line 55 – col. 15, line 11).

LeChevalier-606 and Enami are analogous art because they are both from the same field of endeavor namely precharging control circuitry for flat panel displays.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include the detection circuitry of LeChevalier-606 in the display device of Enami.

The motivation for doing so would have been for power conservation and appropriate precharge voltage application (LeChevalier-606; col. 4, lines 9-18).

Neither LeChevalier-606 nor Enami expressly disclose, wherein the test lines are shared with a precharge signal supply line.

LeChevalier-024 discloses, wherein test lines (right side of 274 in fig. 8; input of 822) are shared with a precharge signal supply line (left side of 274; output of 812 in fig. 8).

LeChevalier-024, LeChevalier-606 and Enami are analogous art because they are both from the same field of endeavor namely precharging control circuitry for flat panel displays.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to wire the circuitry of LeChevalier-606 and Enami as taught by LeChevalier-024.

The motivation for doing so would have been to reduce the amount of wiring thereby lessening manufacturing costs as well as simplifying circuitry.

With respect to claim 4, Enami and LeChevalier-606 disclose, an electro-optical device according to claim 3 (see above).

Enami as modified by LeChevalier-606 discloses, a data line selection circuit (428, 432 in fig. 4) to control precharge signals output from the at least 2 data lines to the test lines by sequentially operating the 2nd switches (LeChevalier-606; col. 3, lines 48-51).

With respect to claim 5, Enami discloses, a method of driving an electro-optical device (col. 1, lines 7-9), including:

- a plurality of scanning lines (G1-Gn in fig. 1);
- a plurality of data lines wired to intersect the scanning lines (d1A-dnD in fig. 1);
- a plurality of pixel circuits (24, 18 in fig. 1) including electronic circuits provided to correspond to intersections of the scanning lines and the data lines (18, 24 in fig. 1);
- a data line driving circuit (40 in fig. 1) to supply a data voltage through the data line to each of the pixel circuits (col. 8, lines 48-60);
- first switches (42 in fig. 1) that are part of a precharge circuit (42-46 in fig. 1) to control the supply of a precharge signal ($\pm V_1$ in fig. 1) from a precharge signal supply line (output line from switch 46 in fig. 1) connected to at least one data line of the

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plurality of data lines (clear from fig. 1), the precharge signal being less than a data voltage (col. 8, lines 24-33);

supplying a precharge signal from a precharge signal supply line to the data lines through the first switches when one of the plurality of scanning lines is selected (col. 9, lines 43-52); and

supplying data signals to electronic circuits connected to the selected scanning line through the data lines (col. 8, lines 48-60).

Enami does not expressly disclose a second set of switches for output of a detection signal, or outputting data signals supplied to the data lines as detection signals to test lines.

LeChevalier-606 discloses, a pre-charging display device (fig. 3) comprising: second switches (412, 420, 414 in fig. 4) connected to at least one data line (358 in fig. 1) of a plurality of data lines (358, 368 etc. in fig. 3) to control the output of a detection signal (col. 9, lines 49-58; col. 8, lines 4-9) from the at least one data line to test lines (410, for example in fig. 4); and

a data line selection circuit (428, 432 in fig. 4) to set the on or off state of switches that control the output of the detection signal (col. 9, lines 38-49);

the detection signal being used for testing whether a sufficient data voltage has been written in the pixel circuits (col. 14, line 55 – col. 15, line 11);

outputting data signals supplied to the data lines as detection signals to test lines through the second switches (col. 7, lines 58-67); and

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using the detection signal for testing whether a sufficient data voltage has been written in the pixel circuit (col. 14, line 55 – col. 15, line 11).

LeChevalier-606 and Enami are analogous art because they are both from the same field of endeavor namely precharging control circuitry for flat panel displays.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include the detection circuitry of LeChevalier-606 in the display device of Enami.

The motivation for doing so would have been for power conservation and appropriate precharge voltage application (LeChevalier-606; col. 4, lines 9-18).

Neither LeChevalier-606 nor Enami expressly disclose, wherein the test lines are shared with a precharge signal supply line.

LeChevalier-024 discloses, wherein test lines (right side of 274 in fig. 8; input of 822) are shared with a precharge signal supply line (left side of 274; output of 812 in fig. 8).

LeChevalier-024, LeChevalier-606 and Enami are analogous art because they are both from the same field of endeavor namely precharging control circuitry for flat panel displays.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to wire the circuitry of LeChevalier-606 and Enami as taught by LeChevalier-024.

The motivation for doing so would have been to reduce the amount of wiring thereby lessening manufacturing costs as well as simplifying circuitry.

With respect to claim 6, Enami discloses, a method of driving an electro-optical device (col. 1, lines 7-9), including:

a plurality of scanning lines (G1-Gn in fig. 1);
a plurality of data lines wired to intersect the scanning lines (d1A-dnD in fig. 1);
a plurality of pixel circuits (24, 18 in fig. 1) including electronic circuits provided to correspond to intersections of the scanning lines and the data lines (18, 24 in fig. 1);
at least two precharge lines (lines output from switch 46 in fig. 1; there is clearly one for each data line) to supply precharge signals ($\pm V_1$ in fig. 1) to at least two data lines of the plurality of data lines;
a data line driving circuit (40 in fig. 1) to supply a data voltage through the data line to each of the pixel circuits (col. 8, lines 48-60);
first switches (42 in fig. 1) that are part of a precharge circuit (42-46 in fig. 1) to control the supply of a precharge signal ($\pm V_1$ in fig. 1) from a precharge signal supply line (output line from switch 46 in fig. 1) connected to at least one data line of the plurality of data lines (clear from fig. 1), the precharge signal being less than a data voltage (col. 8, lines 24-33),
supplying a precharge signal from a precharge signal supply line to the data lines through the first switches when one of the plurality of scanning lines is selected (col. 9, lines 43-52); and
supplying data signals to electronic circuits connected to the selected scanning line through the data lines (col. 8, lines 48-60).

Enami does not expressly disclose a second set of switches for output of a detection signal, or outputting data signals supplied to the data lines as detection signals to test lines.

LeChevalier-606 discloses, a pre-charging display device (fig. 3) comprising: second switches (412, 420, 414 in fig. 4) connected to at least one data line (358 in fig. 1) of a plurality of data lines (358, 368 etc. in fig. 3) to control the output of a detection signal (col. 9, lines 49-58; col. 8, lines 4-9) from the at least one data line to test lines (410, for example in fig. 4); and

a data line selection circuit (428, 432 in fig. 4) to set the on or off state of switches that control the output of the detection signal (col. 9, lines 38-49);

the detection signal being used for testing whether a sufficient data voltage has been written in the pixel circuits (col. 14, line 55 – col. 15, line 11);

outputting data signals supplied to the data lines as detection signals to test lines through the second switches (col. 7, lines 58-67); and

using the detection signal for testing whether a sufficient data voltage has been written in the pixel circuit (col. 14, line 55 – col. 15, line 11).

LeChevalier-606 and Enami are analogous art because they are both from the same field of endeavor namely precharging control circuitry for flat panel displays.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include the detection circuitry of LeChevalier-606 in the display device of Enami.

The motivation for doing so would have been for power conservation and appropriate precharge voltage application (LeChevalier-606; col. 4, lines 9-18).

Neither LeChevalier-606 nor Enami expressly disclose, wherein the test lines are shared with a precharge signal supply line.

LeChevalier-024 discloses, wherein test lines (right side of 274 in fig. 8; input of 822) are shared with a precharge signal supply line (left side of 274; output of 812 in fig. 8).

LeChevalier-024, LeChevalier-606 and Enami are analogous art because they are both from the same field of endeavor namely precharging control circuitry for flat panel displays.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to wire the circuitry of LeChevalier-606 and Enami as taught by LeChevalier-024.

The motivation for doing so would have been to reduce the amount of wiring thereby lessening manufacturing costs as well as simplifying circuitry.

With respect to claim 7, Enami, LeChevalier-024 and LeChevalier-606 disclose the electro-optical device according to claim 1 (see above).

Enami further discloses, an electronic apparatus (col. 1, lines 7-21).

With respect to claim 12, Enami, LeChevalier-024 and LeChevalier-606 disclose, the electro-optical device of claim 3 (see above).

Neither LeChevalier-606 nor Enami expressly disclose, wherein the test lines are shared with a precharge signal supply line.

LeChevalier-024 discloses, wherein test lines (right side of 274 in fig. 8; input of 822) are shared with a precharge signal supply line (left side of 274; output of 812 in fig. 8).

LeChevalier-024, LeChevalier-606 and Enami are analogous art because they are both from the same field of endeavor namely precharging control circuitry for flat panel displays.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to wire the circuitry of LeChevalier-606 and Enami as taught by LeChevalier-024.

The motivation for doing so would have been to reduce the amount of wiring thereby lessening manufacturing costs as well as simplifying circuitry.

7. Claims 2 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Enami et al. (US 5,892,493) in view of Plus et al. (US 5,113,134) and further in view of LeChevalier-024 (US 7,050,024).

With respect to claim 2, Enami discloses, an electro-optical device (fig. 1), comprising:

- a plurality of scanning lines (G1-Gn in fig. 1);
- a plurality of data lines (d1A-dnD in fig. 1);
- a plurality of pixel circuits (24, 18 in fig. 1) including a plurality of electro-optical elements (18 in fig. 1) provided to correspond to intersections of the plurality of scanning lines and the plurality of data lines;
- a data line driving circuit (40 in fig. 1) to supply a data voltage through the data line to each of the pixel circuits (col. 8, lines 48-60);

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first switches (42 in fig. 1) that are part of a precharge circuit to control the supply of precharge signals ($\pm V_1$ in fig. 1) from input signal lines (output line from switch 46 in fig. 1) connected to at least one data line of the plurality of data lines to the at least one data line, the precharge signal being less than a data voltage (col. 8, lines 24-33); and a data line selection circuit to set the on or off state of the first switches (44 in fig. 1).

Enami does not expressly disclose, a set of switches for controlling the output of a test signal, or a data line selection circuit that sets the state of the switches.

Plus discloses, a set of switches (17) connected to at least one data line (12) of a plurality of data lines to control the output of a detection signal (col. 3, lines 12-33) from the at least one data line to input and output signal lines (18-x); and

a data line selection circuit (19) to set the on or off state of switches (17) that control the output of the detection signal (col. 3, lines 5-11; also note the orientation of the monitoring circuitry, opposite the data line scanner. This orientation is identical to the precharge circuitry of Enami).

Plus and Enami are analogous art because they are both from the same field of endeavor namely precharging control circuitry for flat panel displays.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include the detection circuitry of Plus in the precharge circuitry of Enami.

Furthermore the placement of the circuitry in each piece of art would suggest to meld the two pieces of circuitry, detection and precharge, into a single piece of circuitry.

The motivation for doing so would have been a reliable, fast and inexpensive circuit to test for circuit flaws (Plus; col. 1, lines 37-46).

Neither Plus nor Enami expressly disclose, wherein the test lines are shared with a precharge signal supply line.

LeChevalier-024 discloses, wherein test lines (right side of 274 in fig. 8; input of 822) are shared with a precharge signal supply line (left side of 274; output of 812 in fig. 8).

LeChevalier-024, Plus and Enami are analogous art because they are both from the same field of endeavor namely precharging control circuitry for flat panel displays.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to wire the circuitry of Plus and Enami as taught by LeChevalier-024.

The motivation for doing so would have been to reduce the amount of wiring thereby lessening manufacturing costs as well as simplifying circuitry.

With respect to claim 10, Enami, LeChevalier-024 and Plus disclose, the electro-optical device of claim 2 (see above).

Neither Plus nor Enami expressly disclose, wherein the test lines are shared with a precharge signal supply line.

LeChevalier-024 discloses, wherein test lines (right side of 274 in fig. 8; input of 822) are shared with the input and output signal lines of a precharge supply circuit (left side of 274; output of 812 in fig. 8).

LeChevalier-024, Plus and Enami are analogous art because they are both from the same field of endeavor namely precharging control circuitry for flat panel displays.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to wire the circuitry of Plus and Enami as taught by LeChevalier-024.

The motivation for doing so would have been to reduce the amount of wiring thereby lessening manufacturing costs as well as simplifying circuitry.

8. Claims 9, 13, 15 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Enami et al. (US 5,892,493) in view of LeChevalier (US 6,594,606) and LeChevalier-024 (US 7,050,024) and further in view of Rutherford (US 6,861,810).

With respect to claims 9, 13, 15 and 17, Enami, LeChevalier-024 and LeChevalier-606 disclose, the electro-optical device of claims 1, 3, 5 and 6 (see above).

Neither Enami, LeChevalier-024 nor LeChevalier-606 expressly disclose, supplying at least three precharge signals, one each selected for red, green, and blue pixel circuits.

Rutherford discloses, supplying at least three precharge signals, one each selected for red, green, and blue pixel circuits (col. 6, lines 7-27).

Rutherford, LeChevalier-024, LeChevalier-606 and Enami are analogous art because they are both from the same field of endeavor namely precharging control circuitry for flat panel displays.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include the at least three precharging signals of Rutherford in the display device of Enami, LeChevalier-024 and LeChevalier-606.

The motivation for doing so would have been to ensure pixel white balance, thereby ensuring good display quality (Rutherford; col. 6, lines 7-27).

9. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Enami et al. (US 5,892,493) in view of Plus et al. (US 5,113,134) and LeChevalier-024 (US 7,050,024) and further in view of Rutherford (US 6,861,810).

With respect to claim 11, Enami, LeChevalier-024 and Plus disclose, the electro-optical device of claim 2 (see above).

Neither Enami, LeChevalier-024 nor Plus expressly disclose, supplying at least three precharge signals, one each selected for red, green, and blue pixel circuits.

Rutherford discloses, supplying at least three precharge signals, one each selected for red, green, and blue pixel circuits (col. 6, lines 7-27).

Rutherford, Plus, LeChevalier-024 and Enami are analogous art because they are both from the same field of endeavor namely precharging control circuitry for flat panel displays.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include the at least three precharging signals of Rutherford in the display device of Enami, LeChevalier-024 and Plus.

The motivation for doing so would have been to ensure pixel white balance, thereby ensuring good display quality (Rutherford; col. 6, lines 7-27).

Conclusion

10. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to William L. Boddie whose telephone number is (571) 272-0666. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 7:30 - 4:30 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sumati Lefkowitz can be reached on (571) 272-3638. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Wlb
9/11/07

Sumati Lefkowitz
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